

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1789.

THE

NUMBER 43.

New-York Weekly Museum.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARRISON AND PURDY, AT THEIR PRINTING-OFFICE, NO. 3, PECK-SLIP; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TAKEN IN AT TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM; ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. ARE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Established February 18, 1789.

A Loaf of Impaired Superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Two Quarters and half for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound 12 Quarters for Three-Pence.



A DISSERTATION ON COURAGE.

In a New Way.

IT is a remark as old as the days of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun; this observation many wise men who have no other title to the appellation, than that like the monarch of the Kaelites they have lived a life of vanity, have frequently repeated in our times, expecting the same opinion was still equally founded in truth.

Indeed a certain set of literati, the booksellers, have long been of that opinion with respect to literary productions; for which reason they have employed many a voluminous writer, to collect scraps from the works of other men, which being tacked together and compiled into a new title, like rats gathered by old women and their offspring, form a new creation.

On the 1st of January, in the year of our Lord 1788, there was a new coin coined, which though it is as good as old gold, we presume it has not yet come for the subjects of our enquiry.

Courage then has been defined by Alkumazar, a very old Arabian writer in physic (whose works are lost), to the great affliction of those who admire antiquity more than us) to be a fever; in this we agree with this sage of the dry deserts of Arabia; but then the moderns who have not truly studied the language, have been led into a mistake in the meaning of this Arabic Philosopher, and conceived it to be a caustic or continual burning fever; in this we disagree from these modern wise men.

That it is subjected to an intermitancy, we desire no other proof than that of experience void of theory; whoever has had the superior happiness of being intimate w^rs that laudable society of this great metropolis, the bucks, must have heard it universally asserted by these blades, that they have been as brave as Hercules, and as ready to combat

Giant on a Monday, when no one happened to be in the way to oppose their courage; which valient and valorous young gentlemen were

as timid as hares the next day, when they had an opportunity of showing their prowess, against some one who would have opposed them.

This difference it is visible to all could arise from nothing but the cold fit prevailing at that time; which I think is a plain proof, that courage is sometimes like an intermittent fever, that the soul as well as the body, the passions like the humours, are subject to the influence of those particles which can abate the vital heart; and indeed the same symptoms accompany one which are found in the other, paleness and great tremblings, and on some certain occasions a sudden diarrhoea.

This then, we hope will be a vindication of all local courage, from every future imputation of pusillanimity; and an honour to our country. Besides this local, there is yet another species of valour, which, as far as we have found in our reading, is not yet mentioned in any author ancient or modern; it is the effects which particular objects are liable to have on the minds of some very valorous men. There are men who would have combated the whole Roman amphitheatre of gladiators and wild beasts, and never manifested the least token of dismay, who sweat with fear at the smell of a cat; some again are frightened to death at an old woman in a white sheet; others faint away at the cutting a leg of mutton across; nay, a certain intrepid buck who had an antipathy to a cat, gave me his word of honour, that in a duel which he fought, he never could bring himself within reach of his adversary's sword, that he trembled, grew pale, retired as the other advanced; that all this was inexplicable to him till after he had begat his life, without being wounded, he perceived that his antagonist, knowing his particular aversion, had put a cat-skin moss in his pocket, which had been the occasion of all his pusillanimous appearance and retreat: "see shame," says he, "if I can bring any of my acquaintance to be with me in this place."

1 whole name is Swaggo, a respectable family, aged twenty-one, being in company with another of much the same age, was suddenly seized with a belief that he had received an insult from his companion; upon which drawing his sword, whereas the other had none, he drew it, and with great symptoms of ardency and burning, high pulse, red countenance, and inflamed eyes, would have run him through the body, if he had not been prevented by some intervening persons; the next day the said young gentleman who had thus burningly and bravely determined to massacre the other, was as suddenly seized with cold, paleness and trembling, his pulse scarce moved; all this alteration arose from nothing more than a gentle heat, from the person he intended to kill the day before, or rather from a certain piece of cold iron which hung flanking from his left side, going off in an angle which has not yet been truly measured, as far as we have observed in the works of any mathematician of repute, of all those who have been sent to the arctic circle or equator, which shews how much philosophers are apt to neglect things of consequence for trifles.

These different effects on the human courage, we apprehend to take their rise from the physical and external influence of various effluvia acting on the minds of young gentlemen, whose valour would never have been impeached, if the true nature of what is called fear had been thoroughly examined. For this reason, it is cruel to the last degree to impinge cowardice to a pretty young gentleman, because the particles of iron are repugnant to his constitution, and act by repelling; or the smell of gun-powder, like musk to a fine lady, throwing him into fainting fits.

Thus having wasted much time, study, paper

and ink, we hope not altogether uselessly, to justify many a clever young fellow in the nature of his valour. And we farther promise, that we shall at all times be ready to draw our pen, and spill the last drop of our blood in defence of this account.



ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER MARRIAGE.

By her BROTHER.

STUDY the taste of your husband, and endeavour to acquire a relish for those pleasures which appear most to affect him. Let him find amusement at home, but never be present at his going abroad: he will return to you with the highest gout for your conversion. Be always elegant, but not too expensive in your dress; receive his friends with good breeding and complacency; contrive such little parties of pleasure as you know are agreeable to him, and with the most agreeable people you can select: be lively, even to playfulness, in your general turn of conversation with him; but at the same time spare no pains to improve your understanding, as to be less capable of being the companion of his greater hours: be ignorant of nothing which it is troubling your son to know; but avoid . . . yet with aearing eth . . . than by this . . . Do not imitate those of your sex, who by . . . per make a husband pay dear for their fidelity; let virtue in you be dressed in smiles, and be assured that chearfulness is the native garb of virtue. In a word, do not lose the mistress in the wife; but let your behaviour to him as a husband be such as you would have thought most proper to attract him as a lover: have always the idea of pleasing before you, and you cannot fail to please.



FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP.

AMONG a number of prisoners taken by the Algerines, in the year 1786, was a young man named John Williams, who having obtained his liberty, went round visiting the different places where the slaves were confined: on examining one of an emaciated countenance, dragging about a load of irons, he recognized the features of an elder brother, a brother who had been absent a long time and supposed to be dead, and on enquiry found him to be the son of his mother, who had groaned a long ten years under the complicated woes of hard servitude, coarse fare, and galling chains, 'till his strength was exhausted and his health ruined—this discovery caused repeated interviews between the two brothers—at length the time came when John must depart, his brother not among the ransomed, the idea of leaving him in this misfortune was more than he could support—his brother must be emancipated or his freedom was no blessing—to effect it money was necessary, but he had none. Fraternal tenderness now suggested the only possible remedy, which was to buy his brother at the expence of his own

liberty: the resolution was taken and he was not to be diverted—In vain does the unfortunate brother remonstrate against the proposal, and desire him to leave him. I am young, says John, and have strength to support the fatigues till you recover your health, and by your industry may be enabled to deliver me—or perhaps sooner, by some friends, when they shall know where I am:—Whereas a very little time longer here will put an end to your existence; therefore do you go, without further reasoning—I am determined, if your master will but accede to the proposal.

With joy the savage monster knocked off the festers from the worn-down slave, and hastily visited them upon the healthy brother, where he still remains a most striking example of fraternal friendship.

The F O O L, NUMBER XVI.

To THE FOOL.

SIR,

B EING lately in company with some ladies, at tea, when as usual amongst too many of the fair sex, they fell immediately on the characters of some of their neighbours and acquaintances, and spent all their time in passing censures upon them. They did not all agree in what was said against every one, but all agreed in the vile practice of *flattery*, and defaming every one that was mentioned in their towns. Eliza, a young lady wiser and better than the rest, who not having interposed in the conversation, was at last asked, what she said to all this? I only can say, replied she, smiling, that you have rendered our tea-table what the men always call it. Why, Miss, says Maria, if a little conversation did not relish every dish, people would soon be weary of

Really madam, says Eliza, your discourse is rather punch than tea of it; you mix your sour and sweet together: And then mentioned Whistles as a person who would never agree with them; he being presently reproached as ill-natured, she proceeded thus; whatever you know of him, this I am certain of, that if he was present, he would tell you, that he would give you leave with all your malice to take him to pieces, if you would first displease yourselves. Or to speak plainly, he asserts, that all that pretend to criticise upon their neighbour should first strictly examine their own breasts, and see whether they have not the same or greater faults than they find in others. He will tell people indeed very freely of their faults; but does he ever make those faults before he tells them? or does he tell them to any but those in whose power it is to reform them? does he tell them behind their backs? no, his notions of *flattery* are so just, and he abhors it so much, that I have heard him lament that there was not in our laws a punishment adequate to the crime. For says he *reputation* is so tender a flower, that if once cropt or blasted, it is not in the power of the most benign sun or genial showers to restore it to its original beauty. If so, how tender should every one be, not only of speaking but of encouraging the busy tongues and malicious speeches of defamers! for if defamation be a murderer of the *reputation*, as in other murders, every bystander ought to be looked upon as a principal, since the law allows of no accomplices in crimes of that black nature. Convicted by Eliza's argument, her hearers resolved in future to be more cautious in talking of their neighbours. I hope it may have the same effect, on some of your female readers, of my acquaintance, I now send it to you, and am Sir, yours, SIMON PEACEABLE.

New-York, March 4.

Abstract of an Act, entitled "an Act for the relief of Debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons."

Passed the 13th February, 1789.

B E it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person who now is, or at any time hereafter shall be actually confined in any gaol within this state, upon execution, or upon any other writ or process, or by virtue of any judgment or order of any court of justice, or warrant from any judge, justice of the peace or other officer, for any debt or debts, sum or sums of money, or fine or fines, forfeiture or forfeitures, none of which do or shall exceed the sum of Ten Pounds, exclusive of costs, and shall have remained or shall remain so confined in gaol, for the space of thirty days, shall be discharged from such confinement. And the sheriff, gaoler or keeper of the gaol, in which such person is or shall be confined as aforesaid, shall, upon application to him by the person so confined, discharge such person out of custody, if detained for such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, fine or forfeiture, only, and for no other cause, and no such sheriff or gaoler, shall be liable, to any action of escape, or other suit of information upon account thereof; and if any action, suit or information shall be brought or exhibited against any sheriff or gaoler, for, or on account of such discharge, such sheriff or gaoler may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and in the plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinued the action, or judgment be given for the defendant in such action, the defendant shall have treble costs.

The aforesaid abstract was truly taken from the original act, etc. and compared therewith this 16th day of Feb: 1789, by me,

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, Dec. 12.

In the summer of the year 1743, a boy, about 15 years of age, fell by an accident into the river Tyne, near Bladon, in the Bishopric of Durham; being to all appearance dead for two hours, his father, who lived several miles distant, was acquainted with the circumstances by a letter.—However, the boy recovered in the afternoon of the day, and going into a wood near the village, was surprised with hearing what he esteemed the finest singing he had ever heard. Being in a valley watered by a crystal rivulet, the voice was found to come from an eminence to one side, which with difficulty he ascended. Here, in a kind of natural arbour, he discovered a young woman, habited like a lady in every respect. A degree of ferocious resentment appeared in her countenance, upon sight of this intrusive stranger, which being heightened by too much familiarity in his addresses, not knowing her situation, she proceeded, after repeatedly advising him to withdraw, to tear her cap in small pieces, afterwards her stays. She afterwards pulled off her garters, and going towards a tree with them, was prevented from the consequence expected, by the stranger's snatching them out of her hand. A mad woman! a mad woman! was echoed through the wood by the flying boy, till some people coming that way being acquainted by him with this strange circumstance, was induced to go with him to the spot, where the unfortunate fair one was secured by them, and brought to the village, where

she refused to give the least account of herself though accommodated with the greatest hospitality, till the arrival of the boy's father the next day, who was supposed to be drowned. He was out of curiosity introduced to the stranger, and though a Highlander, spoke good French to the lady, who, though disorder'd in her intellects, was extremely communicative. She afterwards conversed in Erse, when it appeared the brother and husband, of this beautiful maniac had fallen in the rebellion. By these means the Lord Witherington was acquainted with the circumstances, who, the next day, sent his coach and servants to convey her to Witherington castle.—Nothing further ever transpired of this strange event.

American Intelligence.

G E O R G E T O W N, February 19.

Last Tuesday arrived in this town, from Mount-Vernon, his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, our late beloved chief. A number of gentlemen belonging to patowmack company, assembled and proceeded to business with their illustrious fellow member. We are happy to understand, that through the influence and perseverance of his Excellency, the works of patowmack, in future, will be carried on with spirit, so that we may soon expect to reap the benefits of this great and laudable undertaking. It gives us like-wise infinite pleasure, that we have it in our power to inform our readers, that the General enjoys a perfect state of health—may guardian angels watch his precious life, and may the sons of Columbia never prove unkind to him who saved their COUNTRY.

WILLIAM, in Chester county, near Brigham meeting-house is now living Mrs. Mary Neelis, born near the same place, who complies her hundredth year the 10th instant. She arose that morning, eat a piece of bread and butter, (which had been her custom these many years) made her bed, put her room in order, sat down to her wheel, and spun 4 cuts of tow yarn that day. Her faculties appear unimpaired, her hearing and sight as good as many at 60 years old. The day that she was 100, her daughter, with whom she now lives, was precisely 76 years of age—They have never lived one year separate.

A L B A N Y February 27.

Letters from a committee, appointed at a meeting of a respectable number of persons, from different counties in the State, to the hon. ROBERT YATES, Esq. with his answer.

Albany, 23d Feb. 1789.

Sir,
A number of respectable citizens, of this State, have lately held a meeting, to deliberate and determine upon the person most proper to be nominated for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election. Upon that occasion, it was the universal opinion, that you should be proposed as the candidate, in whom all parties ought to concur, from a wish to heal those unhappy divisions which have subsisted in our country, and from a conviction that this choice was best adapted to promote the dignity and interest of the public. It was judged necessary, however, that our fellow citizens in other parts of the state should be consulted on a subject of so much importance, and a select committee was therefore appointed, to correspond with them, and collect their sentiments; the result has been perfectly conformable to the wishes

of the meeting, their nomination hath been received with general approbation, and with decided determination to support it.

Pursuant, Sir, to a meeting for that purpose, we now communicate those circumstances to you, and assure you, that the meeting, whose committee we are, have not only resolved to give you their suffrages, but also to afford unremitting exertion to promote your election to the office of Governor; and we request that, in compliance with their wishes, you will signify to the public a disposition to serve with cheerfulness, should you be elected to that important station.

We are, with the utmost respect, SIR,
Your most obedient and most humble servants,

Abraham Ten Broeck,	Isaac Roosevelt,
John Vanderbilt,	Philip Schuyler,
Anthony Hoffman,	Peter Schuyler,
Paul Micheau,	Jelles Fonda,
Richard Harrison,	Philip Livingston,
Richard Still,	

Honourable Robert Yates,

Albany, Feb. 24th, 1789.

Gentlemen,

THE manner in which you have communicated to me the sentiments of many of the citizens in different parts of this state, respecting the choice of GOVERNOR, leaves me no room to doubt of their and your sincerity and support. When thus called upon by so respectable a number of my fellow citizens, it becomes my duty to be equally explicit. With this view, I declare, that, if I should be honoured with this important trust, I shall endeavour to discharge it with uprightness and fidelity. I am, very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
ROBERT YATES.

To Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq.

the other gentlemen of

the Committee.
John Livingston and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esquires, were of the above committee, and approved of the nomination of Judge Yates, but were not in town when the above letter was written.

The committee was directed, by the meeting above-mentioned, to communicate the nomination of Judge Yates to their fellow citizens at New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3.

Tuesday night about ten o'clock, the house of Mr. John Smith, near the Pine-Plain, took fire. By which most unhappy accident (Mr. Smith and his wife being from home) three of their children were consumed in the devouring flames—together with all their household goods.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, to his friend in this city, dated March 3, 1789.

SIR,

"Were I to relate the many extraordinary (though not less true) accounts I have heard concerning that unfortunate girl at New-Hackenback, your belief might perhaps be staggered, and patience tired. I shall therefore only inform you of what I have been an eye-witness to. Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Doctor Thorn's, and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the Doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell, but replied, that he, together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the

cause. I then took a candle, and went with the girl into the cellar—there the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return, I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking around with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs shake considerably. About eight or ten days after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena were still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining-table was thrown against me, and a small stand on which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

The sloop Little-Ben, John M'Fatter, master from the Bay of Honduras for this port was run on shore on the 20th of December last, at midnight, about 30 leagues to leeward of Havana-Cuba, and entirely lost.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Congress of both Houses (though not a sufficient number to make a quorum) met in the New Federal Hall.—This elegant building was begun the 6th of October last; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, it is now almost completed. Much praise is due to the Architect, Master-workmen, and all those engaged in overseeing and carrying on the work, for their extraordinary exertions in completing this superb building, the elegance of which strikes every spectator with pleasure and surprise, as it far exceeds their most sanguine expectations.

His Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Governor, &c. of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, has, by his proclamation, dated January 24, made known, that a treaty is concluded between the United States and the Six nations, viz. the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas, Ottawas, Peotowatas, and Sac nations of Indians; requesting the inhabitants of the United States to abstain from every act of hostility, &c. against the said nations, or any individual of them, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

The commencement of the New Constitution that sheet-anchor of commerce and prop of freedom, was celebrated on Wednesday, both in the morning and evening, by a discharge of cannon at the battery, by ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. Federal Hall and other parts of the city were decorated with flags; and marks of evident satisfaction were visibly imprinted on almost every countenance.

On Tuesday last, the legislature adjourned to meet at the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday in January next.

The day of the adjournment, the senate passed a resolution to meet at the city of New-York—On a motion to concur in the assembly, the house was equally divided—The speaker gave his casting vote in the negative.

The assembly had passed the bill to authorise Congress to accede to the independence of Vermont—This bill was rejected in the senate.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, 15th February, to a gentleman in this city.

"On the 3d inst. a large Bermuda sloop, Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Smith, on leaving Eleuthera with a load of salt, they perceived a whale seemingly asleep; and they bore away, but the tremendous monster followed them, and with the first blow, sunk her some depth under water; but she arose again; the second shattered her mast, and the third finished her. The people were dexterous enough in cutting the boat loose; but she was unfortunately overtaken, before they could remedy it. Captain Smith and two hand were drowned."

ARRIVALS since our last.
Ships, Margaret, Blane, Glasgow; Amelie, Standford, Alicant; —, —, Cape de Verd.
Brigs, Clarissa, Berkely, Cape-François; Carolina, Meads, Wilmington, N. C. Snow Valkin, Potter, ditto; Charlotte Seton, New-Providence.
Schooners, Letty, Betty, Charlton; Washington, Bartlet, Newbern, N. C. Lively, Major, Kingston, Jamaica; Cousins, Vause, Wilmington; Hekler, Swift, Edenton, N. C.
Sloops, Friendship, Higdon, Boston; Betsey, Peters, Demarara; Nancy, Vance, Richmond; Peggy, Campbell, Newbern, N. C. Friendship, Burnham, Savanash; Nancy, Coff, Norfolk.



TO BE LET,
THAT large and commodious House and Stable, No. 37, Broad-street, corner of Duke-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Nathan. Enquire of Doctor Charlton.

New-York, February 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A FARM, containing 270 acres of good land, with meadow sufficient to eat fifty tons of hay, and two excellent orchards, there are on the premises, three Dwelling Houses, a Saw and Grist Mill, one pair of flutes now rearing and another pair almost complete, and a good Barn. The above is a good stand for a merchant, and may be entered on the 20th of April.

One other FARM lying near the above, containing seventy acres of excellent land, well watered and timbered, with a good house, barn and orchard, can cut fifteen tons of good hay, and is very convenient for a tradesman. The above farms are in the township of Bedford, Westchester county, and state of New-York. For further particulars enquire of John Ball, living on the farm mentioned.

Also, a Farm in Norwalk, in the state of Connecticut, containing forty acres of land, with a good house, barn, orchard, and joiner's shop, very convenient for a joiner, blacksmith, or hatter. Enquire of Denton Gregory, living near the premises.

February 20, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Vendue,
On the 20th day of March next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing 160 acres of good land, laying in Harrison's Purchase, about one mile from the Friend's Meeting House, it well watered and timbered, a tract of land sufficient for grain or pasture; a sufficient quantity of meadow and two good orchards. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and barn, and has a very beautiful prospect of the sound, from the top of another part of the farm. At the same time will be sold, to the highest bidder, horses, cows, oxen, sheep, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. An indissoluble title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises.

RICHARD BARNES, Jun.

February 21, 1789.



The COURT of APOLLO.

ODE to a LADY going abroad.

I.

FAR, far from me my Delia goes,
And all my pray'rs, my tears, are vain;
Nor shall I know one hours repose,
Till Delia bles these eyes again.

Companion of the wretched, come,
Far Hope! and dwell with me a while;
Thy heavenly presence gilds the gloom,
While happier scenes in prospect smile.

Oh! who can tell what Time may do?
How all my sorrows yet may end?
Can she reject a love so true?

Can Delia e'er forsake her friend?

Unkind and rude the thorn is seen,
No sign of future sweetnes shows;
But time calls forth its lovely green,
And spreads the blushes of the rose.

Then come fair Hope, and whisper peace,
And keep the happy scenes in view,
When all these cares and fears shall cease,
And Delia bles a love so true.

II.

Hope, sweet deliver, still believ'd,
In mercy sent to sooth our care:
Oh! tell me, am I now deceiv'd,
And wilt thou leave me to despair?

Then hear, ye Powers, my earnest pray'r,
This pang unutterable fave;
Let me not live to know despair,
But give me quiet in the grave!

Why should I live to hate the light,
Be with myself at constant strife,
And drag about, in nature's spite,
As useless, joyless, load of life?

But far from her all ills remove.
Your favorite care let Delia be,
Long blest in friendship, blest in love,
And may she never think on me.

III.

But if, to prove my love sincere,
The rates a while this trial doom;
Then aid me, Hope, my woes to bear,
Nor leave me till my Delia come;

Till Delia come, no more to part,
And all these cares and fears remove,
Oh, come! relieve this widow'd heart,
Oh, quickly come! my pride, my love!

My Delia come! whose looks beguile,
Whose smile can charm my cares away;
Oh! come with that enchanting smile,
And brighten up life's empty day.

Oh, come! and make me full amends,
For all my cares, my fears, my pain;
Delia, restore me to my friends,
Restore me to myself again.

THE MORALIST.

On HAPPINESS.

HOW various are the pursuits of men after happiness? And how few tread the right path to attain that imperfect share of it, which is to be experienced in this transitory scene? How numerous are the objects of the mistaken world? The miser's happiness consists in wealth, and he imagines he has reached the summit of it when he finds himself richer than those around him, and beholds his coffers stored with plenty of ill-got ore, to which he must soon bid adieu.

On the other hand, the spendthrift's happiness consists in giving a taste to his irregular appetites, and pursuing with unbounded eagerness his unlawful pleasures; so that in the opinion of the generality of mankind, happiness varies according to the disposition of people. But that man alone is truly happy, who hath learnt to be content in whatever state Providence has placed him.

J. F.

TO BE SOLD,

On easy terms of payment, or

TO BE LET,

On improving leases for a suitable time, **S**EVERAL very valuable bodies of Land, in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, near the boundary line. They lay very conveniently for the navigation of Delaware and Susquehanna, and are all adjacent to, or intersected by the new roads in Pennsylvania—the state liaison roads. These lands abound with mil' seats, and meadow ground. Those in Pennsylvania are free from quit rent. Lots will be given to the settlers for places of worship and school-houses. Apply at No. 47, Wall-street, New-York, to

Dec. 23, 1783. LUDLOW & GOOLD.

By order of the Hon. John Sloane Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE is hereby given to John Freebody, of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and is pursuant of an act of the people of the state of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1783. 29

TO BE SOLD.

Cheap for Cash.

A few Cases of

Excellent Wine.

Enquire of the Printers.

On the 30th day of MARCH next, will be published (Printed on a good Type and fine paper).

By SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

No. 44, Hanover-Square, corner of the Old-Slip,
New-York.

THE

LOUNGER.

PERIODICAL PAPER.

Published at Edinburgh in the years, 1785, 1786
and 1787.

By the authors of the Mirror.

In two neat Duodecimo Volumes, price only 12s.
bound and lettered,
(being little more than half the price of the London
edition.)

For the information of the Public, the following
extracts respecting the character of the LOUNGER
are subjoined.

"MANY of the papers in this work, will be
found replete with good sense and elegant writing;
and several of them enriched with pathetic touches
of nature, or genuine strokes of humour. We have
transcribed with particular pleasure those papers which
bear the signature of Z. for which the public is in-
debted to Mr. Mackenzie, the ingenious author of
the man of feeling."

"We could with great pleasure enrich our journal
with extracts from this entertaining miscellany;
but as few readers of taste will deny themselves the
pleasure of perusing these volumes, we shall only
transcribe the just and interesting account which is
here given of a man. See"

Mouthly Review. Nov. 1787.

THE fashion of literary publications, which England seems willing to have rejected, Scotland now
is equally anxious to retain. Her literature has, for some years, successfully ap-
pealed; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of those admired novels—*The Man of feeling, The Man of the World, &c.*) with the assistance, it appears, of
the same gentlemen who were his colleagues in the
"Mirror," we are now under the title of the
"Lounger," indebted for an assemblage of papers
conducted on the same principle as the preceding ones
from the same quarter, but peopled with more eleg-
ance, more acumen, and more of that enlarged
knowledge of the follies and foibles of human nature,
which can never be illustrated with accuracy by
men who (wanting yet so much book information)
possess opportunities of mixing even at Loungers in
the various scenes of busy life, with talents to give
to such scenes animation, whether with the pen or
the pencil.

European Mag. July, 1787.
Such encomiums as these have seldom been given to
any periodical publications since the days of Addison;
many papers in the Lounger will be found superior to
those in the Spectator, and will form a necessary sup-
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